suit? Or has he made a bargain with his Excellency Mayor Wood, by which the Aldermen are to be brought to turn out Mess:s. Tappan and Craven in return for the services of Mr. Chatfield in arranging the Japanese swindle?

"An Irish Catholic" writes us to say that we are certainly mistaken in our presumption that a majority of his co-religionists in this city are supporters of Douglas. It may be as he says; but we have heard the fact that the Irish were for Douglas assigned as a reason for Mayor Wood's adhesion to the Little Giant. The fact that Mrs. Douglas is a Catholic has also been cited as inclining many Catholies to support her husband for President. As we have hitherto offered no reasons in support of our own impression, we decline to print those of "An Irish Catholic," merely explaining that we did not intend to say that Catholics were or were not governed by theological considerations more than any other people. We shall do our best to keep this political contest entirely free from sectarian bias or theologic distraction.

An exultant Virginian sends us a piece of the Lincoln pole cut down and chopped up last Friday at Occoquan, and says:

⁴ This is the way we do things down South. You can erect as many Lizcoln poles North as you please; but you cannot come

down into our sunny South and erect one." -Our correspondent is mistaken. We shall creet a first rate one in the White House at Washington on the 4th of March next-quite tall, though only a few inches over six feet-and it will stand there at least four years, and not be cut down even then. Wait and see!

THE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 30, 1860. THE LIME POINT FORT MATTER.

Though I obtained my information as to the alleged purchase of Lime Point, near San Francisco, at the War Department, it seems that my Informants were in error. The Government has sent out to condemn the property under the laws of California. Should the return be extravagant a second jury of condemnation may be had. The price, \$200,000, has never been charged by the owner of the land, which extends seven miles up the seaside, and is regarded as a necessity to the defense of San Francisco.

THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRACY.

Interest increases here as to the probable action of the Virginia Democracy on the Presidential question. Undoubtedly the Douglas wing are quite powerful enough to badly defeat the powers that be in the State, who have slaughtered Mr. Douglas, and put up Mr. Breckinridge. Their cry is now piteous for harmony, because they see all sorts of disaster in the future. Extra Billy Smith and Shelton F. Leake have journeyed out to Augusta County, where a meeting has been held. Several prominent persons spoke in favor of the following resolution, which is said to have been adopted by the meeting: Resolved, That we recommend to the Conventions

to which our delegates are respectively appointed, to agree upon the following terms of compromise between the contending wings of the Virginia Damocracy, viz: That the Virginia Democracy shall vote for one Electoral ticket, and that the Electors, if elected, shall cast the vote of Virginia for Mr. Breckinridge or Mr. Douglas, according as it may elect either of them, if that election is possible; but if it will not elect either, then it shall be cast for Mr. Breckinridge, if he has a larger electoral vote ou side of Virginia than Mr. Douglas, or for Mr. Douglas if he has more than Mr. Breckinridge.

Mr. Meffett, who was one of the Virginia delegates that refused to secede at Baltimore, rather favored the resolution, but said he would make no pledge in advance of the State Convention of the friends of Mr. Douglas to be held at Staunton. There could be no compromise if denunciations of Mr. Douglas and his friends were to be continued. As the thing stands, it looks like a disposition on the part of the Douglas men of Augusta to sur-

render. THE FUSION SCHEME IN NEW-JERSEY.

The Breckinridge Committee here were badly set back by the failure of the fusion scheme at Trenton. The more demonstrative, who thought Mr. Breckinridge would sweep the South, now admit the prospect of Bell to be good for at least half the electoral votes. THE CALIFORNIA MAILS.

However Mr. Vanderbilt may have offended public opinion in New-York or elsewhere, it is felt at the Post-Office Department that he has come forward to their help in time of need-first, by taking the Bremen and Southampton mails for the postages; eccond, in coming forward last year to carry the California mails after the fizzle of contractor Johnson; and third, in engaging again to carry the California mails for the postages, and for what more Congress may allow. In Mr. Holt's letter of the 2d of May, 1860, sending to Congress a copy of Mr. Vanderbilt's contract, he gives the amount of postages on the line for about six months at \$37,349; whereas this was the postage simply on the mails between the New-York and San Francisco city offices, the postages on all other mails to and from California, via the Isthmus, being omitted. This was an error of a clerk in the Audder's office. When it was found that the real amount of postages was \$300,000 a year, the Department had no difficulty in effecting the parrangement with Mr. Vanderbilt, he paying

THE HOUSE PRINTING.

\$100,000 to the Panama Railroad Company. This

statement is made by reason of charges against the Post-office Department of favoritism toward Mr.

Mr. Pangborn's friends state that he was not a party to any agreement by which he, in connection with Messra. Moran and Defrees, was to have a portion of the profits of the House printing, in consideration of his aiding in the election of Mr. Ford. It is stated that Mr. Pangborn was an original supporter of Mr. Ford, while Messrs. Moran and Defrees opposed him.

To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Monday, July 30, 1860.
While large derical forces are employed at the head-quarters respectively, of the Breckinridge, the Douglas, the Bell, and the Lincoln parties, in directing and the second company the officers of the sending away campaign documents, the officers of the United Saxes Agricultural Society are equally industriously employed in sending to all parts of the Union the premium lists and circulars of the Great National the premium lists and circulars of the Great National Exhibition which is to be held at Cincinnati in September. The political matter goes free under the franks of members who remain here to use their autographs, but the Agricultural lists pay postage.

It is expected that the Cincinnati Fair will eclipse any yet held in this country. The premium list amounts to \$30,000, of which a large share, in amas of \$500, \$300, \$300, and \$100 is offered for horses. A level track, one mile long and fifty feet in width, will afford a fine opportunity for a trial of speed. Large cach premiums are also offered for portable and for

stationary steam-engines, steam-ploughs, and steam fire-engines. The grand gold medal of honor is offered for the best threshing-machine.

for the best threshing-machine.

The Coast Survey office and the Smithsonian Institution are in ree igating the subject of tornadoes, etimilated by these of recent occurrence in the West. An efficient officer connected with the Coast Survey has been detailed to visit the scenes of their effects for the procuring of such data as to geography, etc., as will aid the scientific examination. Although no proclamation has yet been made as to

the result, there is reason to believe the joint comm sion has come to the conclusion that Paraguay is not responsible for indemnity to the United States, and the Paraguay Navigation Company which claimed damages to the extent of nearly \$1,000,000, exclusive of the alleged violation of grants of important and very

valuable privileges.

The Savannah has been ordered to the Mediterranean as part of the American squadron, without reference to the massacres in Syria. The steamship Richmond—Captain Ingraham, it is said, having volunteered to take command—would have been ordered thither if she could have been prepared in time for serv-

ice in that sea.

The steamship Brooklyn left Pensacola on Wednes day for Norfolk

Official dispatches from Utah show that 100 army revolvers and 8,000 cartridges were furnished by the acting Adjut aut-General to the Agent of Russell' Pony Express, to defend the riders from the Indians. W. D. Irvine is in charge of the business of the British Legation during the absence of Lord Lyons in

Col. Preston, Minister to Spain, is here transacting business at the State Department, preliminary to hi Gen. Lane has arrived from a visit from North

The difficulties which have arisen in regard to the printing are amicably adjusted. Gov. For use printer, returned to-day, and all parties t the controversy have agreed upon a settlement. Mr. Pangborn, whose authority is recognized, remains as the legal representative and agent of Mr. Ford to su-

perintend the business, and Larcomb and English are employed to execute the printing. The House printing will now be speedily executed.

Forty thousand copies of the Covode report will be immediately distributed.

Attempt to Throw a Train of Cars from the Track.
Boston, Monday, July 30, 1860.

An unsuccessful attempt was made Saturday night to throw the New-York Express train from the track, near Framingham, by placing sleepers across the rails. The train had been running at high speed, being behind time, but the engineer had just shut off steam as it was nearing the depot. when the engine struck five sleepers on the track. Three of them were thrown off the rails, but two caught under the cowcatcher and were borne along till the train stopped. The train rocked fearfully, causing a panic, but no damage was

The New-Mexican Mail.

INDEPENDENCE, Monday, July 30, 1860. The New-Mexican mail, with dates to the 16th inst The New-Mexican mail, with dates to the 16th inst., arrived here last night, making the distance in 13 days. News had reached Santa Fé that Manuel Chaves, with fifty Mexicans, had gone in pursait of a large band of Navajoe Indians who had run off a herd of sheep for the Rio Grande. They overtook the Indians and had a fight with them, in which twenty Mexicans and forty Indians were killed and wounded. A considerable quantity of sheep and other stock was recovered. covered.

Business in Santa Fé was recovering.

The crops promise a fine yield, but provisions are still scarce and command very high prices.

still scarce and command very high prices.

Major Sedwick's command are at Bents Fort.

Capt. Stewart, a few days ago, went in pursuit of and captured the family of the principal chief of the Kiowa tribe of Indians. In the melec two soldiers were wounded. Lieut. Bayard was also very severely wounded by an arrow being shot in his cheek. At last accounts from him the point of the arrow was still in the wound, and he would be sent to Pawnes. Fork for medical treatment. Two Indians were for medical treatment. Two Indians were

Mr. Douglas at Burlington, Vt.
BURLINGTON, Vt., Monday, July 30, 1860.
The Hon. S. A. Deuglas arrived at 9½ a. m. He was
greeted by a large and enthusastic collection of citizens,
escorted by the Howard Guard, and a large procession escorted by the Howard Guard, and a large procession of carriages and citizens. He passed through the principal streets to the Town Hall, where Mr. Saxe introduced Mr. Douglas to the audience, some 5,000 in number, and Mr. Douglas responded in a short speech, expressive of his appreciation of the kind and honorable reception thus far given him in his native State. Mr. D. received his friends at the American Hotel. He left

Pennsylvania Politics.

for Montpelier on the 71 train this evening.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 30, 1860.

The Pennsylvanian has changed proprietors, D.
E. Morwitz retiring, succeeded by John H. Brunner.
The Breckinridge and Lane flag has been hoisted.

Obsequies of Mr. Van Rensselaer.

The funeral obsequies of the Rev. Cortland Van Rensselaer, D. D., took place to-day. A very large number of prominent clergymen of different denomina-tions were present.

The funeral discourse was preached in the Presby terian Church by Dr. Hodge of Princeton, Drs. Plumer, Boardman, and Chester, participating in the services. The bells of the City Hall and all the various churches were tolled, and during the passing of the honored remains from his late residence to the church, and thence to the railroad station, the hotels, stores, backs and private dwellings were closed. anks, and private dwellings, were closed. The remains were taken to Albany for interment in

The New-Jersey Bridge Cases.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, July 30, 1860.

The Chancellor to-day gave an opinion in the application for injunction made by the proprietors of the bridges over the Hackensack and Passaic to restrain the Hoboken Land Improvement Company from the Hoboken Land Improvement Company from bridging said rivers, on the ground of having exclusive grants. The motion was depied, and the bill dismissed with costs. The proprietors have exclusive right for a toll bridge, but a viaduet to carry over a railroad was not an infringement of the right.

The Prince of Wales at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Monday, July 30, 1860. The Prince of Wales landed here to-day at noor The squadron was off the port yesterday. Roys salutes from the fleet and the batteries greeted him of his arrival, while the people turned out in immens numbers to give him a cordial reception. He was pre-sented with an address at the Dockyard. He wore the uniform of a colonel of the army, and rode on horse-

ack to the Governmen House. Emerging from the gates of the dock-yards, the procession passed through a double file of troops and volunteers to the Government House. Here were a number of triumphal arches ercted in the streets, innumber of triumphal arches ereted in the streets, including Cunard's arch, with a steamship on the top of it; the Volunteer Artillery arch, built of military trophies; the Mayor's arch; the Archbishop's arch, a very handsome ecclesiastical arch; the Masonic arch, and a number of other very handsome arches, all of which were beautifully decorated.

On the parade the firemen turned out with a "trophy" 50 feet high, surmounted by a colossal figure,

phy 50 feet high, surmounted by a colossal figure, hylding a hose. Three thousand five hundred children chools also turned out in white and blue, and sung the national anthem, "God save the Queen."

The Zonaves at Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 30, 1860.
The Zouaves visited Independence Hall this morning
This afternoon they drilled at Fairmount Park, before 15 000 spectators, among whom were a large number of ladies. As the drill took place on a hill an excellen view was afforded. Their movements were closely scrutinized and loudly applauded. The corps is gaining much favor here, where they were first looked upon a

Death of Jonathan Phillips.

BOSTON, Monday, July 30, 1860.

The Hop. Jonathan Phillips died yesterday, aged 82.

He was among our most worthy and benevolent citi-

Assignment.

zens.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 30, 1860.
F. X. Wredemer & Co. made an assignment to-day.
Their liabilities are \$110,000, and their assets are

The Prince of Wales.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 30,1860.

Lord Lyons and Fredk. Ware, esq., of the British Legation left here this morning for Canada to meet the

Weather Report.

Br. Jonn's, N.F., Tuesday, July 30, 1860.

Wind East. Clear. Thermometer 90. No signs of the Prince
Albert now due from Galway 21st.

At Cape. Race, weather clear; can see twenty-five miles off

The Pony Express.

87. Joseph, Monday, July 30, 1860.

The Pony Express, through in ten days, has just reached here with a general summary of news from California to July 19.

Arrived at San Francisco, July 12, steamer Golden Age from Panama; July 13, bark Comet, Honolalu. Sailed, July 12, Vistula for New-York; July 13, bark Louise, Melbourne.

Business has been quiet since the Pony of the 11th left. Nothing occurred in the market worth communi-

Business has been quiet since the Pony of the 11th left. Nothing occurred in the market worth communicating. Prices, generally, were without change, and the demand still limited.

Dates from St. Louis were received by telegraph, via Springfield, to the morning of the 23d of June, and gave the news that the Baltimore Convention broke up in a row. Intense anxiety prevailed to know what followed. The Republicans regarded the news as so encouraging that the corrections. followed. The Republicans regarded the news as so encouraging that they caused cannon to be fired.

An injunction having been issued restraining the Alta Telegraph Company from using the Morze patent, has brought about a consolidation between that and

the State line, the latter owning the patent. There is no California news of importance.

The Overland Mail leaving for the East yesterday

ook over 15,000 letters.

The steamer Panama brings Oregon dates to the 18th.
Gen. Harney and staff had left for the Atlantic

States.

The mining expedition from Linn County to the Blue Mountains, had returned before reaching their point of destination. Nhey had a serious fight with Indians, and killed five of them. They had two men wounded, and had to abandon \$750 worth of properts. wounded, and had to abandon \$750 worth of properta. The Indians are supposed to belong to the same gang that have made war in Washoe. Trouble was also anticipated with the Luak Indians, a portion of whom had recently returned from the Washos country, greatly embittered against the whites in consequence of their depot there.

The official returns of the election elect Shiel, Demonst to Congress and leaves the Legislature as hereto-

ocrat, to Congress, and leaves the Legislature as hereto-fore reported; in all probability securing the election of a Republican and Popular Sovereignty Democratic United States Senator in August. The whole number of votes cast in the State was 12,432, against 11,276

ast year.

The Bark Comet brings advices from the Sandwich

The Bark Comet brings advices from the Sandwich Islands to the 23d ult.; two weeks later.

Business was dull, and there was no exciting news. The operations of the American Guano Company at Baker's Island appear to have taken a fresh impetus. Ships will follow each other as rapidly as they can be loaded at the Island. Some 300 laborers were dispatched to the pits from Honolulu on or about the 21st ult.

Later.—SAN FRANCISCO, July 19, 3:40 p. m.—Arrived since the departure of the last pony, July 15, ship Jacob Bell, from New-York; 17th, bark Carrie Leland, Kanawaga.

Sailed 17th, bark Julia and Wilhelm, Cape of Good

Sailed 17th, bark Julia and Wilhelm, Cape of Good Hope, with a cargo of flour and wheat.

Commercial—Tiace has been quiet this week, with but little requiry for goods from the countrs, and only a small quantity going forward. No important transactions have transpired. Small parcels are selling at about the last quotations. Bales of some articles, however, show a downword tendency.

Crushed Sugar is not worth over 11th. Whisky 34@35c. American Brandy 45c. 600 bags Rio Coffee ex-Netona, sold at 14th. at asciton to-day. A large lot of Chira goods were offered but could only be disposed of to the extent of samples. In Grain there is little change to be noted.

Massachusetts Politics.

WORCESTER, Monday, July 30, 1860.

The Hon. Eli Thayer addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting in vindication of his Congressional course, sustaining his position, as indicated by the manifestations in the audience.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 30—9 p. m.
Gen. Leslie Coombs, American candidate for Clerk
of the Court of Appeals, is addressing a large and enthusiastic Bell and Everett meeting. A great number
of ladies are among the audience.

Murder.

Morristows, Penn., Monday, July 30, 1860. Ellen McNamee was found dead in her dwelling t day. Her arms and ribs were broken, and her skull was fractured. The bushand of the unfortunate wo-man has been arrested upon the charge of murder. Both are Irish, and were very intemperate in their babits.

Water Gas.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 30, 1860.
There was a brilliant exhibition of water gas at the Girard House this evening, under the auspices of the Keystone Gas Company, to the members of the press and other citizens. Three-fourths of the hotel is now lighted by this gas, at an expense not exceeding 50 cents per 1,000 feet.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NASSAU STREET-THREE BUILD-INGS PARTIALLY DESTROYED.

Last night, about ten o'clock, a fire occurred in Nassau street, between Ann and Fulton streets, involving the destruction of the upper part of buildings Nos 98, 100, 102, and 104, together with a large quantity o valuable property.

The fire originated in the building No. 100 Nassau street, occupied on the 4th, 5th, and 6th floors by Charles Vinten. Printer. but from what cause not be ascertained. Thence the flames extended on either side to the sixth stories of No. 98, occupied by Mr. Strong, Book Publisher and Stationer, and Nos. 10:

Mr. Strong, Book Publisher and Stationer, and Nos. 102 and 104 occupied by various parties as offices.

The firemen were on the ground with their usual alacrity after the alarm was sounded, but owing to the extreme hight of the buildings, they experienced great difficulty in reaching the fiames. By good management, however, on the part of the Chief Engineer and Assistants the fireman proceeded after about two hours. hard labor, in obtaining mastery of the destructive

The fourth, fifth and sixth stories of No. 104 were partially destroyed, and the sixth story of No. 98, 10 and 104 almost entirely burned out. The building No. 104, corner of Nassau and Ann streets is very deep, extending nearly one hundred feet in the latter street. and the upper part was at one time enveloped in flames.

Although the moon was shining brightly, the light from the burning structure could be distinctly seen from every part of the city.

The loss on stock of Mr. Vinten will amount to about

The loss on stock of Mr. Vinten will amount to about \$10,000. He is probably insured.

The stock of Mr. Nconan. stationer, on the first floor of No. 100, was damaged by water to the amount of about \$5,000. Insured for \$3,500, in city Companies.

The stock and fixtures in the publishing and stationery establishment of Mr. Strong, No. 98 Nassau street, were damaged by fire and water to the extent of about \$10,000. Fully insured for city Companys for \$36,000.

The stock of Mark Cohen, stationer and bookseller on the first floor of No. 102, was damaged by water to the extent of \$1,500. Insured for \$4,000 in city com-

panies.

Damage by water to stock of Aaron Joseph, clothier on the first floor of building corner of Nassau and Ann streets, about \$500. Insured for \$2,000 in city companies. Mr. Joseph succeeded in removing the greater part of his stock, but it was much damaged by water f Mr. Thompson, broker, occupying office in

No. 102, about \$300.

The machinery and tools of Mr. Ayres, manufactures jewelry, were damaged to the amount of about 500. Fully insured. The stock and fixtures of Wm. A. McDonald, adver-

tising agent, were damaged about \$150.

The stock and fixtures of Stout & Brother, proprie tors of The N. Y. Transcript, were damaged amount of about \$500 by water. Fully insured. Several other persons occupying offices in the corner building sustained more or less damage by water. The buildings are owned by Mr. Rogers, and are damaged

to the amount of \$10,000; insured.

The stock of Mr. Rogers, clothier, in the building known as "Union Hall, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, was damaged by water, but to what extent is unb nown.

Officer Jones of the Second Precinct, arrested Franchical foremen of No. 41 Hose for striking him

cis, assistant foreman of No. 41 Hose, for striking him over the head with a trumpet. Keating was locked up.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS BURGLAR.-Last evening. Officers Fitzmaurice and Nevins of the Second Ward, sr-rested Edward Lilly, a notorious housebreaker, who has served rested Edward Lilly, a notorious housebreaker, who has served one term in the State Prison, on a charge of burglariously entering the premises of Mrs. Palmer, No. 6 Second street, and stealing therefrom a quantity of jewelry. Mrs. Palmer was awak ened by the fellow striking a match in her room, and upon her calling out, "Who's there," he extinguished the light. She immediately ross from her bed, and ordered bim out of the room when he beat her severely, and succeeded in making his escape at the time. The accused was locked up in the Second Ward Station House, and will to-day be taken before the Courts. Mrs. Palmer, and her daughter, who was also present, fully identified the accused.

DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN MAN .- An unknown man was run over last evening in Fifty-fifth street, corner of Third avenue, by a stone truck driven by Patrick Krimmins, and al-most instantly killed. The body was taken to the Twenty-sec-ond Ward Station-House, and the Coroner notified.

SKYLARKING.—Last evening, two young men, named John Spriggins and William Sheeban, commenced skylarking with each other at the foot of Seventieth street, North River, when Sheeban drew a knife and accidentally out his friend in the stomach, producing a serious wound. Sheeban was agreeted, and locked up in the Twenty-second Ward Stations agreeted, and locked up in the Twenty-second Ward Stations.

READING FOR WARM WEATHER.

GEORGE M. SANDERS TO PRESIDENT BU-

GEORGE M. SANDERS TO PRESIDENT BU-CHANAN.

NEW-YORK, 30th July, 1860.

Sir: The popular mind inclines to the sentiment that national self-respect should shield the position of President from any exposure of the delinquencies of the incumbent. The Constitution declares otherwise, and, in your case, it is most healthy for the public, to advance to the constitutional Smit. You have, besides, voluntarily entered the lists of partisan discussion, inviting all the consequences of the position.

Your cumulative infidelity to the country, which has brought us to our present disintegrating condition, was shadowed forth in the beginning of your administration, by base ingratitude to individuals. Step by step, friend after friend was sacrificed. The fact of a previous obligation chilled you; great service made any

friend after friend was sacrificed. The fact of a previous obligation chilled you; great service made any one odious. A President should have no animosities. You are governed only by your hates, affection you have none. But two classes have any hold upon you; those who had opposed and reviled and cowed you, and the supple parasites who fawn upon you. Yet, even these cannot be devoted if they would. For the course which s settled on to-day is changed by your vacillating mind to-morrow, and on the morrow the zig-zag programme is changed again. You even endeav or to pursue two opposite courses at once. Witness your

vacillating mind to-morrow, and on the morrow the zig zag programme is changed again. You even endeav or to pursue two opposite courses at once. Witness your open instructions to Gov. Walker, and your private instructions to the Surveyor-General, and other officials in Karsas. Witness your late declaration: "There-"fore, every Democrat is at perfect liberty to vote as "he thinks proper," and your secret circular ordering the dismissal of every office holder in favor of Douglas. Witness your contradictory declarations in regard to the rights of naturalized citizens abroad. Contradiction upon contradiction!

Not only the political, but the social atmosphere of Washington is poisoned by the upas of your influence. Such is your pernicious course, that the White House is made uncomfortable for visitors, by the obtrusion of vicious politics into your parlors. It should be the patriotic pride of every Administration, to make Washington the center of intellectual brilliancy. But instead of communing with the best minds of the country, and informing yourself freshly from its different sections, you make the recesses of the Presidential mansion, labyrinths of espionage where the Chief Magistrate sits greedily receiving petty reports of defection among his enslaved office-holders. The wiseat and most honored men of the country avoid Washington as a moral pest-house.

The Nero-like perfidy to individuals which charac-

a moral pest-house.

The Nero-like perfidy to individuals which charac-The Nero-like perfidy to individuals which characterized your administration from the beginning, now marks its close by the betrayal of the great and generous perty that has fostered you by its hitherto impregnable organization, from your early days of Federalist-apostacy, down to your last hours of treasonable ingrattinde and disunion, in the Presidential chair. Never did, a man owe so much to a party—never was a party so wantonly betrayed. False alike to persons and party, you have not thought of either but for the shallowest instincts of self.

It is a favorite thought and expression with you that the Federal officers are your personal property. How

It is a favorite thought and expression with you that the Federal officers are your personal property. How often have the monocratic words, "my Secretaries, my office-holders," grated upon the indignant ears of American citizens assembled in the presence-chamber at the White House? Even the European despotic formula qualifies itself by the less arrogant use of the plural. Instead of inculcating the ennobling idea that their first duty is to their country and to democratic principle, your rule holds officials to a degrading subserviency; there is not a man of your appointment, from Cabinet Mini ter to tide-waiter who does not live in a state of daily irritation and protest, under your serviency; there is not a man of your appointment, from Cabinet Mini ter to tide-waiter who does not live in a state of daily irritation and protest, under your grinding rule. Offices, men, patronage and public money are all classed as your property. There is scarcely a contract made under the Government in which you do not actively participate; not on the side of the people, but for some follower, as instanced in your divisions and sub-divisions of the profits on the Post-Office blank printing. The thought never struck you that it was your duty to save the excess over a reasonable profit, instead of disreputably dividing it among your favorites. Your small politics keep you always in some imaginary administration crisis, and constantly on the look-out for vacant positions for the reward of your partisans of the moment. Positions of consequence are thus not appreciated by you, and are often thrown away or overlooked, while inferior positions are swelled into places of importance. Witness your recent varied attempts to get rid of the Paraguay Commission, in pursuance of your tactics to lower superior men by offering them inferior positions. The antithesis is seen, in the dragging of the sacred ermine of the Supreme Bench into the dust of party arena, to reward your Jeffreys for his infamous decisions and sneaking desertion as President of the National Convention.

You have in your Cabinet gentlemen who had a

You have in your Cabinet gentlemen who had a You have in your Cabinet gentlemen who had a right to look forward to the position you occupy; but following the dictates of a selfish ambirion, you have systematically endeavored to weaken every distinguished man of the party who aspired to be your successor. Repeating your worn-out expedient of pompously retiring from the contest, you favored no one, but clung to the idea that you might prolong your reign another four years by leveling the chances of others. The extraordinary zeal which you manifested in your advocacy of the Lecompton Constitution, was prompted principally by the desire of breaking down the formidable rivalship of Robert J. Welker. The triumphant success of Gov. Walker's brave eloquence and skillful statesmanship in Kansas, excited the low triumphant success of Gov. Walker's brave eloquence and skillful statesmanship in Kansas, excited the low passions of your nature. It was then that every appliance of fraud and force was erected into a machine of corruption. For the past twelve months you have nervously watched the Presidential field, driving back

nervously watched the Presidential field, driving back
any aspirant who appeared to be advancing too rapidly.
Instead of laying aside selfish views, and patriotically coming to the rescue of the Democracy at the recent
Convention, you formed an Executive and Congressional cabal to force upon the people a dictatorial nonination, and a platform of unscasonable and impracticable issues. A powerful compact minority of Northern
delegates, Federal retainers flagrantly misrepresenting
their constituencies, and in many cases voting against delegates, Federal retainers flagrantly misrepresenting their constituencies, and in many cases voting against direct instructions, failed, however, to shake the true representatives of the people, who would perhaps have, indeed, been justified in bolting a nomination accomplished by means so nefarious. Yet not in the darkest hours of the fierce battles at Charleston and Baltimore—the only fields in which the Federal Executive and Congressional cabal had a particle of power—did the recovery times of the people for one moment contem-Congressions: caoai had a particle of power—did the representatives of the people for one moment contemplate abandoning the Convention. That such a man, and the clique around him, should seduce any large portion of delegates into the mad act of secession, gives only the greater value to our elastic institutions, which so rapidly return the unfaithful magistrate to the comparative harmlessness of private life. The hallucinaso rapidly return the unfaithful magistrate to the com-parative harmlessness of private life. The hallucina-tion under which you and your coadjutors had been laboring, however, that National Conventions could be controlled by Executive and Senatorial stratagem, was dispelled by the triumph of the people at Balti-ners.

The Cincinnati Platform was good enough for you, The Cincinnati Platform was good enough for you, with James Buchanan, that upright, undeviating statesman, upon it; but the brave and true Douglas, because he was not your mouthpiece and shadow, needed a more stringent rule. You were very earnest during your own canvass, in declarations of the necessity of your election upon the Cincinnati Platform, to save the country. You thought the election of Fremont over yourself and that declaration of principle was sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union. Now, with its provisions strengthened, you, as President, are aiding Lincoln with all your oiled machinery. It will be difficult, however, for you to convince the nation adding Lincoln with all your olled machinery. It will be difficult, however, for you to convince the nation that the institutions of the country would be any safer under Lincoln than they would have been under the less fanatical Fremont. Instead of heavily taxing your effice-bolders to initiate Breckinridge tickets North, it office-holders to initiate Breckinridge tickets North, it would be brave and generous, comparatively, the result being the same, toorder them to go direct for Lincoln. Your hands reeking with Democratic gore, you thus essay to deliver over the betrayed South into the tails of Republican intervention. Your Administration will be marked in history as the fomenter of anarchy and civil war. There is nothing so base that you would not do to prolong your program, madeas assume the same of the prolong your program, madeas assume the same of the prolong your program, madeas assume the same of the prolong your program, madeas assume the same of the prolong your program, madeas assume the same of the prolong your program, madeas assume the same that the same of the prolong your program, madeas assume the same that the same tha not do to prolong your power; madaess seems to pos-eess you—to have no successor, to leave our Govern-ment behind you—like the niser who clutches his bag of gold in his dying hour, and refuses even to will it to another, lest it should locsen his hold upon it in his last

When the Democratic party was in the thross of its present dismemberment, and you were telegraphed of the fact—a fact which would have awakened painful emotion in the heart of any honest Democrat—the only excitement visible in your sordid nature was intense rage at the cost of the dispatch.

rage at the cost of the dispatch.

Incongruous associations always accompany political irregularities. The Administration having dragged the party into the vortex of fire, carries with it from the North to the feet of the disunionists, the place-men, the men spoiled by long official life, imbedded foseils, incapable of arousing themselves to the imminence of the occasion. The young, brave, and gallant patriots at the North, are on the side of Donglas and the country—it is the militia of '76 against George III. It is the revolution of '98 against John Adams and old Federalism.

At the seat of Covernment of the States in their United Majesty, in a city called for the Father of his country, the presence of whose spirit we can readily imagine, "indigrantly frowning upon the attempt to imagine, "indigr antly frowning upon the attempt to alienate one portion of our countrymen from the rest," was witnessed a few evenings since, the spectable of his successor inaugurating a division of his own party—the last faing national that the strife of antagonistic interests Lad left us a people; the morale of the position is so low that no honorable wind can fathom its turpitude. The journals inform us that five hundred thouse not copies of this address are to be franced through the mail to the people. Ten thousand de lars worth of bread snatched from unfortunate office aciders.

_ to many of whom submission or suffering for themselve not only, but for a helpless parcut, wife, children, he the only alternative.

Not to a peak of the ethics of the whole trainsaction,

selva. 8 not only, but for a helpiess parcus, dren, is the only alternative.

Not to beak of the strice of the whole transaction, but to beak of the strice of the whole transaction, he to be speech is logically a tangled absurdity. Here the speech is logically a tangled absurdity, practing stands the "rate or rule" chief of secession, practing of a united Dearnocracy. Of equality—and was equality has he recognized but the equality of a base submission? Of equity—be, the nurse of frand on the ballot box. Of Union—the tool of the Diannionists.

But the essence of your false life and cheating words is found in the next paragraph: "Every Democrat is "at perfect liberty to vote as he thinks proper." Cheers from the crowd of your poor office-holders, who, of course, supposed you meant them—not dreaming that even you could have so far forgotten yourself as to inform the sovereign citizens that they were still at liberty to "vote as they thought proper." Having broken up the Convention—to prevent the nomination of Douglas and the sdoption of the Cincinnati patform—you then, from the window of the White House, take a survey of the Baltimore and Richmond candidates and platforms, and coully tell the Democracy that it is "immaterial" which way they go.

The "sustaining pillar," the "two-thirds rule," was you say "broken to pieces at Baltimore by the Convention which nominated Mr. Douglas." No! it was endargered by the unseemly dictation and treacherous combinations of the "old public functionary," who obtained his position in that Convention four years before by the loyal magnanimity of that Mr. Douglas. You take care, however, to say nothing of the part you played in that transaction. Cunning is the last facuity that leaves the disordered mind. The minority that you marshalled did not believe that they could defeat the nomination of Mr. Douglas by remaining in the Convention at Charleston, had there been no secession. But the non-intervention party, unwilling to take a nomination except by a two-thirds of the entire Conv redoubled your efforts at Baltimore to effect it or de-stroy the party. Your efforts may result in the election of Lincoln, but in any event you will receive the con-demnation of the democracy of the civilized world for all time. Influenced by your leading idea of the sud-serviency of the People's Convention to Congressional and executive dictation, you unwittingly state that if your plans had been successful no nomination could have been possible against the will of whom ?—the people? Not at all—against the will of "Congress." Did regretful silence and modest reserve now indi-cate in you some sense of the errors of your adminis-

cate in you some sense of the errors of your administrative course—a feeling for our past relations, and that consideration for old age which is its due, in innocence or helplessness, would have claimed thought from me. But your insane intermeddling and arrogant discourage of the course of the c me. But your insane intermeddling and arrogant dictation, from the position you occupy, with the patronage you wield, make it incumbent upon every patriot who knows you, to expose your infirmities; that your deceptive words may have no undue weight, falling from the lips of the President of the United States. Your repeated declaration in London that you were too old for the Presidency, was but too true. Had I then known your real age, and some points of character revealed by the touchstone of power, I should have avoided my share in the error of your elevation. Your present shattered condition of mind has, however, undoubtedly been precipitated by the accession of a responsibility which to your view involved only the exercise of a willful and domineering authority. Upercise of a willful and domineering authority. Urightness of heart would have saved you even am the shadows of a declining intellect: but your mor rightness of heart would have saved you even amid the shadows of a declining intellect: but your moral obliquity deprived you of every stay which the virta-ous mind possesses against mental weakness. In old age the vices and idiosyncracies of youth, it is said, often resume their sway, over long years of interested repression. Your prophetic quotation against yourself six years ago has been realized but too sadly for your countrymen; would its fullfilment had found you in the oblivion of Wheatlands, instead of in the chair of the oblivion of Wheatlands, instead of in the chair of

"In life's last stage, what prodigies arise— Fears of the brave, and ioliles of the wise; Down Mariboro's checks the tears of dotage flow, And Swift expires, a driveler and a show." GEORGE N. SANDERS.

MR. DUGANNE IN REPLY TO THE HON. E. BROOKS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The N. Y. Express of Saturday evening conains a preamble and resolutions purporting to be an indorsement of Bell and Everett by the American Gen-eral Committee. As President of that body, I pronounce The Express publication an imposition upon the public, and refer to THE TRIBUNE of Saturday morning for a correct statement of an abortive attempt made by a dozen persons to give a factitious value to their depreciated stock-in-trade. In an editorial comment of The Express on my a

tion as President of the American General Committee, n promptly suppressing the attempt of ten individuals to assume a dictatorship over the Americans of our city, I find the following characteristic slang, while, in another column of his sheet, Mr. Brooks complaine of "vulgar and personal abuse" from a cotemporary, and affects to sneer at "The Tribune undertaking to "be the organ of the American party:"
"This Mr. Dugame bolted and protested against the State ticket last year, was turned out of the State Convention this year and then elected himself to a Houston meetingst Schenectady. Now he turns up tolding against the acts of the General Schenectady.

shines."
w. Mr. Editor, while I can prefer no political

Now, Mr. Editor, while I can prefer no political claim to the use of your columns, permit me to thank you for opening them to the konest Americans who have long been deprived of an organ in this city. I rejoice that the msgnanimity of The Tribune allows us a medium of fair reply to the incessant and malevolent slanders of The N. Y. Express.

It is quite true that I protested last year against an amalgamated State ticket, the adoption of which resulted in the loss of forty thousand votes to our betrayed party. But it is likewise true that my protest, as opposed to the ruinous policy of Mr. E. Brooks, was subsequently indorsed in this city, by my election last January to the Presidency of the American General Committee over Mr. Brooks's pet candidate, who was defeated. I accepted the nomination solely because it defeated. I accepted the nomination solely because it was understood to be a test as to the organization of our Committee. I was chosen in spite of a combined opposition by the Utica ticket faction. Hine illælachrymæ.

It is quite true that I presented myself at the late Union State Convention as a delegate from the Six-

It is quite true that I presented myself at the late Union State Convention as a delegate from the Sixteenth Ward Union Club of this city, with credentials duly signed by our delegates to the Union Central Committee. It is true, also, that, in defiance of all parliamentary precedent, or decent practice, I was de-nied a seat in that Convention. But it is likewise true that, in rebuke of this outrage perpetrated against my constituency, the Sixteenth Ward Union Club, did at once (without my privity, and during my absence from the city) pass the following resolution unani-

mously:

"Resolved, That the delegates from this Club to the Union Central Committee, be instructed to repuding the whole proceedings of the Committee at Utica, and that they be withdrawn from the Central Committee"

It is furthermore true that the Sixteenth Ward-Union Club has since adopted the following resolution

Union Citab has since adopted the following resolution manimously:

"Whereas, Our affiliation with the so-called Union organization of this city has been abrogated by the dishonorable action of the Union Central Committee in superseding our regularly-accredited delegate to a State Convention at Union; be it therefore "Reselved That we repudiate the aforesaid Union organization; and that, without expressing any preference for a Presidential candidate, we now form ourselves into the People's Club, No. 1, of the Sixteenth Ward."

This prompt vindication of my position, by the action

of my constituency, requires no comment from me. I shall only append to it an extract from a vertiatim report of the Utica Convention, published in The Utica port of the Utica Convention, published in The Utica Herald of the 13th inst., showing the extraordinary matner in which my rights as a delegate were invaded, and an adverse report adopted, after my discrepantion by the Chair, and while I yet held the floor, as a member of the Convention:

"Mr. DUGANNE-I represent the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, the only regular and secredited delegate"Mr. MURPHY of Albany rose to a point of syder. The gentlemen was not a member of the Convention, and had no right to speak. "The CHAIR supposed it was in order for any gentleman to

"The CHAIR supposed it was in order for any gentleman to present his claims to be received as a delegate.
"Mr. Murany.—But he must present his claims to the Committee on Credentials—not to the Convention.
"The CHAIR thought differently.
"Mr. Duganns.—I have already transmitted my credentials to the Committee. I represent the INth District of New-York, and my credentials were signed by the recognized delegates to the Central Committee of Unon men of the city. Let any man deny this if he cam. But this treatme at was expected. I have apprehended it would come to this. I now demand that my credentials he read before this Convention for information.

"[Cries of 'Adopt the report," and a good deal of confusion.]
"A motion to adopt the report," as made.
"Mr. Duganns.—I demand that my credentials be read. I wish to know if this Convention is willing to adopt another gentleman in my place, without a stagle estatement from the Committee on Credentials, way they have taken this extraordinary course of substituting a gentleman in my place, whose name has just been present du to the Committee of Union men in my district, as one who wabes to judy the organization, but who has not yet been reported, upon, I stand here an honest man.

I have heretofore been 'associated—"Mr. Muranya (integraphing) declared the gentleman out of order.
"Mr. Duganns.—Let my credentials be read.

order.

"Mr. Schools of Eric moved that the gentleman's creden-tials be read.

"Mr. Backnows of Eric moved that the gentleman's creden-tials be read.

"Mr. Backnows of Kings County said every body had a right to protect itself against spice and intruders. Whether the public man was regularly elected or not be did not care. He is, at all events, a conspicuous member of a party that is hostile to us.

Keynote may be discovered in the other condition of "Mr. Erastus Brooks of New-York," as above reported. It was because I am known to be oppose, to that puerile policy which last year demoralized the Anterican party, and now debases the Union sentiment, that I was denied a voice in the late Utica Convention. True to my past record, consistent with all my antecedents, I have a seized that a Union movement in New-York should be yoverned by PRINCIPLE. It is only natured, then, that I find myself in antagonism with Mr. E. Erooks and his elf-deluded followers.

In my capacity as a member of the "Houston Executive Committee," and also as a delegate from the "San Jacinto Club" of New-York, I was present at the Houston Convention, in Schenectady. There I again sencountered the influence of Mr. E. Brooks, who attended in his character of a lobyist. As usual, that influence was quite harmless. As an American, I took part in the People's nomination of Houston and Stockton. I am not ashamed of my associates in this People's movement, for I know their aims to be honest and their efforts earnest. They do not play fast and loose with the candidates whom they profess to support.

and their efforts earnest. They do not play fast and loose with the candidates whom they profess to support.

I shall not reply to the Billingsgate of Mr. Brooks's weak comment on my success heretofore in thwarting his shallow schemes. I have no need to defend my course, for my record is with the American Organization from its beginning. I may yet take the trouble to compare that record with the secret as well as public history of Mr. E. Brooks and some of his Utica colleangues, since the Winter of 1856, when I first encountered them in Legislative caucus, and when their brokerage of American principles first took definite quotations at the political stock-board. For the present, I am content to leave these Utica gentlemen in the enjoyment of all the public respect and political credit to which their position entitles them. Let one of them, if he can, place a finger upon any act of mine which is not strictly and consistently American? Let one of them prove that I have ever eought an official appointment or place of emolument from any political party? Let one of them maintain that I have ever bargained, traded, or even maneuvered, for political preferment or profit? Let one of them substantiate the charge that I was ever publicly or privately in fellowship or understanding with any political party whatever, save the American Organization, and the present People's movement; or that I ever cast a vote for any other than an original American candidate, save only when I supported George Opdyke for Mavor of New-York, in opposition to the same "unholy alliance" that is now auctioneering a Union Electoral ticket.

I am aware that, in preserving my political and pereonal integri v. I am strangely out of the Utica fashion. I apprehend that, in declining to accept Mr. E. Brooks as my political father-confessor, I lie open to the imputation of being proud, impudent, and singular; but I must reply, with Pope, that—

"I am proud—open for my self no knave;
So ond, my country's ruin makes me grave!
Yes! I am proud—open for my

Men not afraid of God—afraid of me."

In conclusion, allow me to remind Mr. E. Brooks that vituperation is not force, flippancy is not wit, and ribaldry is no argument. It is easier to play the rôle of Thersites in the columns of The Express than to enact Warwick in New-York politics. It is not always safe to apply the Walpolian maxim that "every man has his price" to such large bedies as entire political parties. When a man sets himself up for a pepular guide, he should remember that "example is better than precept." We are told by Æxop that an old crab said to a young one: "Why do you walk so crooked, child? Walk straight?" "Mother," said the young crab, "show me the way, will you? and when I see you taking a straight course, I will try and follow."

A. J. H. DUGAN, President Am. Gen. Com.

MASS MEETING OF GERMAN REPUBLI-

A spirited meeting of the Germans in the north-western part of the city was held last evening at the National Garden, Forty-fourth street, near Ninth avenne, under the auspices of the German Campaign Clubs of the Sixteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty second Wards. A toreblight procession of more than a thousand, chiefly members of the Cam-paign Clubs, marched, with banners and music, from the rooms of the Sixteenth Ward Club, through vari-ous streets, to the place of meeting, where they were ous streets, to the place of meeting, where they were greeted, at near 9 o'clock, by an assemblage already in

ADAM ROEDIGER of the XXIId Ward called the meeting to order, and GEORGE MANSCHOT was then called upon to preside. Mesers. Robert Schroeder, Geo. H. Maggersuppe, Fred. Skell, Aug. Parthuey, Adolph Large, Bernard Haman, Martin Straubinger, John W. Marshall, J. Ehret, H. Gerke, J. Nordens-schild, Valentine Kubn, John M. Meyer, Carl Marx, and John May were appointed Vice Presidents, and Messrs. Robert F. Hillig and Gustavus Levy as Secre-FREDERICK KNAPP remarked the difference in the

FREDERICK KNAPF remarked the difference in the appearance of the Republican party to-day, from what it was four years ago. It was the genuine Democratic party,' the "Original Jacobs." The signs of the times indicated that the free speech, free press candidates, in opposition to the Slavery candidates, would be crowned with success though not without a struggle.

SIGISMUND KAUPMAN quoted from Douglas to show that he was not a candidate of freedom. It was time the minority should stop governing the majority, espocially when the majority was in favor of Freedom and the minority in favor of Slavery. The Ger mans wanted free homes. In 1864 the South would furnish many Republicans. None but the office-seeking politicians among the Germans would have the immudence at present to declare themselves Damocra's. The Germans had ever been contending for the true principles of the Republican party; they were not a spoi is-seeking people.

Mr. Lundington, a farmer of Sullivan County, Mr. LUDDINGTON, a farmer of Culture question made some stirring appeals, putting the question whether the Germans wanted slaves to occup; q the fertile lands of the West that the Republican par ty sought the lands of the West that the Republican par ty sought to give to each honest German workingur n? The daves themselves, in support of which state ment quotations were given.
Dr. Samuel F. Tschirner, on of the revolutionists

Dr. Samuel F. Tschirser, on of the revolutionists of 1848, made a very sensible and practical speech on the issues of the day. The name Democracy sounded pleasantly in the ears of Germans, in recollection of the troubles which they had gone through; but let not Germans be deceived, Breckinridge and I louglas were both Slavery men. How shall a man like Douglas presume to say, after the Constitution in is decided all men to be free and equal, that the just ice of Slavery was to be settled by majorities in attarrit ory. Germans should not allow themselves to be insalt ed.

A letter was read from E. Delañeid Smith, Adolph Dosai, and from the Fourteenth Ward Republican Association, asking the attendance of the campaign clubs there represented at a big meeting aboutly to be held by them.

them.

A. J. DITTENHOFFEE thought that when Mr. Wigfall's wig fell his senses did likewise, in calling poor
Northern men vagabonds because they were poor.
Douglas was not a candid man. Breakinridge as ad
Lincoln wese. The German Demogratic Central
Committee of this sity endorsed Breakinridge, the
Slavery candidate, because they expected to win off ices
by doing se. [Cries of Shame!]

The following resolutions were adopted, and a absequently several other genkinnen addressed the mer sting:
Wherea, Slavery undermines the morality of the people, and

quently several other genMemen addressed the meriting:

Whereas, Slavery undermines the morality of the peoble, and
prevents the natural progressive grosperity of national die, and
toward despotism unavoidably lands; and
Whereas, It is our innilenable right, by the father of true
Democracy (Jefferson) guaranteed, that all the Territo ries of the
United States shall remain forever secured to free labor, as the
basis of national prosperity; and

Whereas, A proper protection of home industry is
the development of the resources of infant States.
Herefore the
German Republican Campaign Club of the Sixteent 1, Twentisth,
Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Wards, in ma 25 meeting assembled.

Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Wards, is may meeting assembled.

Reslored, That it is the duty of every freez an and honest patriot to oppose the perpetuation and furth er extension of Siavery.

Resolved, That we will assist with all ow power and means the Republican party, since we find in the C? deago Platform the surest guaranty for the protection of free labor, protection of home industry, a homestead for actual set lers, and equal rights for all citizens, without distinction of bird. a teligion, or color.

Resolved, That we asknowledge in Ahrr. ham Lincoln of Illinois the chosen standard-bearer of the Re publican party, a worthy representative of our principles, who shonesty is proverbial, and who by his great talents and extr. cordinary energy has raised hisself from an humble origin to the called and distinguished position he occupies at the present of exalted and distinguished that in his happin the Administration will become a wise and honest one.

that in his hapes the Administration will become a wise and honest one. Resolved, That in Hannibal H amilin of Maine the candidate for Vice-President, we find one wise by his eminent talents and integrity has gained an equally escowned position as a state-sman, and whe has rendered invaluable services for his country in the Septic of the United States.

Resolved, That we solutally promise and pledge ourselves to work for the election of these candidates with all our might, and do not doubt that in this country campaign thousands of German Democrats will join sur Freedom, and will no longer be chested by the treacherous policy of the Democratic party.

to de "Mr. Duganne-Will the gentleman name the party! Mr. Backhoush-Yes, I will before I get through. I of the following resolution: 'Whereas, A. J. H. Duganne's is,